

THE YAZOO WHIG AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor & Proprietor.

YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1841.

VOL. 6, No. 8.—Whole No. 268.

Yazoo City Whig and Political Register.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

BY J. A. STEVENS.

(CITY PRINTER.)

On Main Street, opposite M. B. Hamer's, in the north end of the "Manchester Hall."

TERMS.—The Whig will be furnished to subscribers at \$5 00 per annum in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, constituting a square. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Advertisements from a distance, must be accompanied with the cash, or good reference in town. Announcing candidates for office will be \$10 for county offices, \$10 for state offices—in advance.

All advertisements of a personal nature will be charged double price, and payment required in advance.

Yearly Advertising. For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure \$60. No contract taken for less than one year—and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertising is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, sent in by them must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements. For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$12 " 10 do do do 6 do, 20 " 10 do do do 12 do, 30

As the above rates are the same as those established in Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Gulf and elsewhere in this State; no deduction will be made from them in any case whatever.

ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. F. HAMER,
Attorney at Law,

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.

March 8, 1840.

44-1f

JOHN BATTAILE,
Attorney at Law,

BENTON,

Yazoo County, Mi.

Will regularly attend each term of the Superior Court of Chancery, the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and the Circuit Courts of Holmes, Attala and Yazoo.

Q. D. GIBBS,

Attorney and Counsellor,
Yazoo City, Mississippi.

Will regularly attend the Circuit Courts of Yazoo and Holmes counties, the Federal Court and Chancery court at Jackson, and the Supreme court.

Office adjoining his residence on Broad street.

April 16, 1841. 40-6m.

L. P. MAXWELL,
COTTON FACTOR

AND

General Commission Merchant.

Back Office, No. 49, MAGAZINE STREET, NEW-ORLEANS.

ALL COTTON consigned to his address, will be sold, each crop separately. Beside the regular Commission on sales, the expenses actually paid out on each bale will be charged, and no more.

New-Orleans, June 28, 1841. 51-6f.

GEORGE LIMERICK & CO.,
VICKSBURG,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF CHILDREN'S HOTEL, ON WASHINGTON STREET.

Offers for Sale,

750 BARRELS of Mess and Prime Pork.

350 Kegs, & 75 Bbls. of Lard.

80,000 lbs of Bacon.

300 pieces of Bagging & Rope.

With a variety of articles in the same line.

Vicksburg, June 3, 1841. 48-1f.

NOTICE.

I HAVE been appointed by the Governor of the State of New York, a commissioner for the State of Mississippi, to take the acknowledgment and proof of deeds and other instruments of writing under seal to be used or recorded in the said State of New York, and to administer oaths or affirmations, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners for the above purposes," passed May 13, 1840.

F. W. QUACKENBOSCH,

Commissioner &c.

January 1st, 1841.

A CARD.

WILLIAM F. COURTENAY,
Commission Merchant.

Corner of Jackson and Levee Streets, fronting the Landing, Vicksburg.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of PLANTATION SUPPLIES, PRODUCE and GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, all of which shall be furnished at a small advance on New-Orleans prices. Wines and Liquors shall be furnished pure and unadulterated, and of the very choicest brands.

Liberal advances made on cotton consigned to New-Orleans.

February 26, 1841. 53-1f.

WHITE CREEK SPRINGS.

THIS fashionable, well-known, and popular watering place, ELEVEN miles north of this city, is now open for the reception of visitors.

Many improvements have been made during the winter and spring, in extending the pleasure grounds, buildings, &c.

A POST OFFICE has been established at the Springs, and a daily line of Mail Stages will pass morning and evening—thus affording visitors every facility of receiving letters or reaching the Springs from any point.

Those arrangements, together with a plentiful supply of ICE, GOOD MUSIC, and other facilities to "DRIVE BULL CARRIAGES," enables the proprietor to renew his pledges to his former patrons, and the public generally, to use every effort to contribute to the comfort of his guests, and render their stay with him pleasant and agreeable.

D. T. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Rates of Charges.

Board, per month, \$30 00
Do. per week, 8 00
Do. per day, 1 50
HORSE, per week, 8 00
Do. per day, 50
Nashville, Tenn., May 3, 1841. 48-3m.

HEWE'S

NERVE & BONE LINIMENT.

HIS article is offered to the public as a never failing cure for the Rheumatism, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accomplished cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases, the relief is invariably after one or two applications of the Liniment, and in Chronic Rheumatism, the cases of cure are numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the NERVE and BONE, with the most happy effect.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher Street, N. Y., and the principal Druggists in the Union.

Who will go Bald?

COLONEL SEAFER, Postmaster at Batavia, is known to the fact, that Dr. Bingham, of Genesee county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years very bald, has had his hair, only restored by the use of one bottle of the Balm of Columbia, from COMSTOCK & CO.

Have you a cough?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough?—Buy Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of the young, the old, the fat, the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectant Syrup to-day!—Tomorrow may be too late.

Have you a cough?—Bartholomew's Expectant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the Drug Store of COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fletcher st., near Pearl, N. Y., and in Yazoo City at the store of

R. H. RANDOLPH.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!

DALLEY'S

Magical Pain Extractor.

FIRE, Frost, Scald, and their torture in every case subdued in five minutes; all injuries healed without scar. Inflammations, mortifications and swellings exterminated. Sore and weak eyes cured, and broken breasts prevented and healed.

This family friend will not be genuine unless signed Henry Dalley on the wrapper and Comstock & Co., New-York, Agents for the United States, British America, Texas, &c.

For sale by R. H. RANDOLPH, Yazoo City. 43-1f.

N. B. TEN DOLLARS will be given to any person buying a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, and return it empty, irreproachably testifying that the torture of a burn is not extracted in a few minutes. The hourly increased demand shows how much its merits are appreciated, every one of thousands, who have proved it on all kinds of injuries, acknowledge its superior qualities over all other compositions. It leaves no scar, even after small-pox pustules, when applied in season; ambiguous and inactive annoyances, febrile, fever, sores, erysipelas, white swellings, all kinds of inflammations, cuts, wounds, frost-bites, sore eyes, mumps, indeed, hardly any kind of bruise or injury the human frame is subject to, but is readily subdued by this valuable salve.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the country generally, that he has opened a LIVERY STABLE in this place, on Jefferson street, at the Brick Stable formerly kept by Mr. J. A. Boardman, where every attention will be paid to horses left in his charge, and he hopes, that by devoting his attention exclusively to the business, and charging as low as any other establishment of the kind in this place, to merit a share of public patronage.

R. F. WHITMAN, Yazoo City, May 7, 1841. 45-4m.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this OFFICE.

ASK, INQUIRE—

Ask Those Who Know.

THOSE only who know by trial or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects of the perfect relief, of the almost charm-like cures effected in case of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, ALL SWELLINGS, AND ALL EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of Hay's Liniment. Find one who has used it that will not laud it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found.

For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—inquire—and you will find many knowing of cases unconquerable by all other remedies, or physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine.

Hay's Liniment.

Thousands of other persons know of similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings.

It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow-beings, to let this great remedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose.

To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully followed.

Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does, he ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than his suffering.

Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, were he not compelled by his sense of moral—of religious duty—to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune, than secure a dollar for any worthless article.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fletcher street, New York, and in Yazoo City by

R. H. RANDOLPH.

April 2, 1841.

THE WHIG & REGISTER.

Terms—\$5 in Advance.

Below will be found the reasons of President Tyler, for vetoing the Bank Bill.

Veto of the Bank Bill.

The President's Secretary, Mr. John Tyler Jr., now appeared, having made his way with some difficulty through a crowd which surrounded the door of the Senate Chamber, and delivered a message from the President, returning the Bill for the charter of a Fiscal Bank, with his objections thereto, which was read from the Secretary's table as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

The Bill entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution, it is made my duty either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution, to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, have in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congress has differed. The approval of one president has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been, and still is, deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government.

On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty years, the opinion thus entertained has been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate Chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and re-affirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and in the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me.

With a full knowledge of a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations; without an observance of which no Government can be prosperous and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not willingly commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in this high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meted out to myself. Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the powers of this government to collect, safely keep and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally to regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment by this government of a bank of discount in the ordinary acceptance of the term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers. What can the local discounts of the bank have to do with the collecting, safe-keeping and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a State Bank or a United States Bank. They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts granted by any form of bank, in the regulating of the currency and exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period the country was, for the most part, disappointed

in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation. A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820 its embarrassments had become so great that the Directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable every where in payment of the public dues. It had, up to that period, dealt to but a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic; and as late as 1823 its operations in that line amounted to a little more than \$7,000,000 per annum. A very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1825 its dealing in exchanges amounted to upwards of \$100,000,000, including the sales of its own drafts; and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was increased to more than \$22,000,000, and the notes of the bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing, almost conclusively, that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remarked too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal; while in the line of discounts the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the bank and the country. Its power of local discount has, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and to the general weal.

The capital invested in banks of discount in the United States, created by the States at this time exceeds \$350,000,000; and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world. But the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure, now under consideration of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. The article is in the following words:

"The directors of said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposit in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the Legislature of such State, Congress may, by law, require the same.—And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any Territory, or District of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall only be withdrawn or removed by the said directors, prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress."

Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed: And provided nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper, for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent, and, having once established such branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be implied, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, "provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed."—The assent or dissent is to be expressed unconditionally, at the first session of the Legislature, by some formal legislative act; and, if not so expressed, its assent is to be implied, and the directors are thereupon invested with power, at such time afterwards be withdrawn, except by resolve of Congress. No matter what may be the cause which may operate with the Legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addresses itself to its wisdom, to induce delay, its assent is to be implied.—This iron rule is to give to no circumstances—it is unbending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vassal.

An unconditional assent is claimed forthwith; and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produces an implied assent, which is ever after irrevocable. Many of the State elections have already taken place without any knowledge on the part of the people, that such a question was to come up. The Representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents, preparatory to final action upon it; but this high privilege is denied. Whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the Representatives of the People to induce delay, their assent shall be unconditionally expressed.